ملخص

قصص شكسبير

الملخص بالإنجليزية وأسئلة وإجابات

SUMMARY

ON

More Tales from Shakespeare

1. The Winter's Tale.	١. قصـــــة الشـــــتاء.
2. King Lear.	٢. الـمـلـك لـيــر.
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6. Othello.	٦. أوثـــيلو (عطـــيل).

* Including Questions, Answers and other Items.

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الإهداء والمقدمة

إلى أحفادى الأعزاء

نــــورهان وحســــام وفـــرح
هشام أحمد حسن سعد



أتمنى لهم ولجميع أبناء مصر الأعزاء التوفيق والفلاح والنجاح

وأحيط القراء الأعزاء علماً بأن بعض قصص شكسبير بها بعض الآراء والأفكار التى تخالف ديننا ومعتقداتنا وعاداتنا وأعارضها ولا أتفق معها – لكنى أنشر هذا الكتاب لتسهيل مهام الدارسين من الطلبة والطالبات بمدارسنا وجامعاتنا، وأترك مهمة إرشاد الطلبة والطالبات للأساتذة والمدرسين لإرشادهم إلى كل ما يخالف ديننا ومعتقداتنا وعاداتنا التى أعارضها وأحذر منها؛ أما القراء الكبار الأعزاء فهم خير من سيكتشف ما أحذر منه لأنهم من المثقفين الذين لا يحتاجون إلى توجيه وإرشاد.

والله يعلم أننى أهدف من نشر هذا الكتاب أن يكون علما يُنتفع به ليكون فى ميزان حسناتى التى تدخلنى الجنة بإذن الله.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،،،

لواء / أحمد حسن سعد

Leontes, king of Sicily and his queen the beautiful Hermione were expecting the visit of the king's old friend king of Bohemia. Polixenes's visit, ended in a drastic way. Leontes became very jealous of his friend, in spite of their old friendship, and ordered his servant Camillo to poison him and sent his queen to prison. Camillo advised king Polixene to escape and joined him to Bohemia. The queen was brought to a public trial. Before the trial she had given birth to a girl whom she had sent to the king with Paulina, a servant of the queen, hoping that he might forgive her. But during the trial she heard that her husband had given her baby to Antigonus, Paulina's husband to throw it in the sea, when the queen heard this and in addition knew of the death of her other son Mamillius, she fainted. A few minutes later, Paulina came to her court and announced the death of the queen.

The ship in which Antigonus carried the baby princess was driven on the coast of Bohemia where she was found and brought up by an old shepherd. Antigonus was torn to pieces by a bear as a result of an accident, but before this he had attached a paper to the baby's coat on which he wrote the name Perdita and words which indirectly suggested her noble birth.

Polixenes' son prince Florizel fell in love with Perdita. When his father knew this, he threatened to kill the shepherd and his adopted daughter. Camillo, the faithful servant advised them to seek protection at king Leontes palace. When they arrived there, the old shepherd was able to deduct that Perdita was but Leontes lost girl. Then he told them how he found Perdita and showed them her baby cloth. But Leontes remembered his wife. Paulina took them all to her house when she declared that she had falsely told the king that Hermione was dead as she thought it was the only way to save her life. At the same moment king Polixenes joined them in the general joy when he knew the truth of Perdita's noble birth.



1. Why had Leontes and Polixenes not met for many years?

- They have not met for many years because after the death of their fathers each one had to rule his own kingdom.

2. What made Leontes become jealous?

- Leontes became jealous when his friend Poliexenes refused to stay when he had asked him, and only the queen's words persuaded him to stay.

3. What order did Leontes give to Camillo? What did Camillo do instead?

- Leontes asked camillo to poison Polixenes, but Camillo told Polixenes and asked him to leave.

4. Who was Mamillius? What happened to him?

- Mamillius was the queen's son. When his mother was taken from him, he gradually lost his desire to eat and sleep.

5. What question were Cleomenes and Dion to ask her Oracle?

- They were to ask the Oracle whether the queen is guilty or not.

6. Why did Paulina take Hermione's newly born baby to the king?

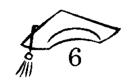
- Paulina took the baby to the king so as to make him forgive the queen.

7. What did Antigonus do with the baby? How did Antigonus die?

- Antigonus took the baby with him in a ship and left. Antigonus was killed by a bear.

8. What answer did Cleomences and Dion bring back from Delphos? Did Leontes believe it or not?

- The words of the Oracle were as follows "Hermione is innocent, Polixenes blamless, Camillo a true servant, Leontes is a jealous and cruel king and he shall live without a heir unless that which was lost is found" But the king would not believe it.



9. **How did Hermione's trial end?**

- It ended by Paulina's announcement of the queen's death.

10. **What does the name Perdita means? Who found her?**

- Perdita means the lost one. She was found by a shepherd.

11. **How was Perdita brought up?**

- Perdita had no better education than that of a shepherd's daughter.

12. **Who was Florizel? What name did he use when he went to visit Perdita?**

- Florizel is the only son of king Polixenes, when he went to visit Perdita he used the name Doricles.

13. **Why were Polixenes and Camillo not recognized when they went to the shepherd's house?**

- Polixenes and Camillo were not recognized because they changed their appearances.

14. **"She shall bring him what he does not dream of" What did the shepherd mean by these words?**

- By these words he meant the rest of Perdita's Jewels.

15. **What threats did Polixenes make to Perdita?**

- Polixenes threatened Perdita that if she ever allowed his son to see her again he will put her and the old shepherd to a cruel death.

16. **How did Camillo help Florizel and Perdita?**

- Camillo advised them to go with him to the Sicilian court where he promised Leontes would protect them.



17. Why did the shepherd come to think that Perdita was really the lost daughter of Leontes?

- When he heard how much notice the king had taken of Perdita, and how he had lost a daughter when she was only a baby, a small comparison made him sure of his suspicions.

18. How was it proved that Perdita was the daughter of Leontes?

- From the clothes that she had on when she was found, and the jewel that she had around her neck given to her by Paulina.

19. What was the statue that Paulina told Leontes about?

- It was a statue of the queen.

20. Why had Hermione pretended to be dead?

- Because she thought that this would be the only way to escape from the king's punishment.





* *King Lear* *

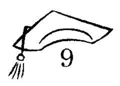
Approaching to the age of eighty, King Lear, king of Britain decided to divide his kingdom among his daughters, each according to her love to him. His three daughters, Goneril, Regan and Cordelia, each began to express her love in words.

The first two were worthless and as a result of their speeches, each took onethird of his kingdom. Whereas Cordelia, seeing how untrue her sisters were could not say as they said. As a result of which she was deprived of her share which was given to her sisters equally. Cordelia got married to the king of France and left with him to his court. The Earl of Kent, a faithful servant to the king, tried to show the king how unjust he was, but the king ordered him to leave the kingdom and gave him only five days to leave.

King Lear decided to spend the rest of his life with his daughters, in their courts, but even before the end of the first month which he had to spend with his eldest daughter, she showed her real character, and forced the king to leave. He therefore decided to go to Regan. But he was treated the same, therefore he left them both and wandered alone. Earl of Kent, being a faithful servant, joined his master under the name of Ciaus. Seeing his master's new state went to France to see Cordelia. She came back with him, with an army to fight her sisters. But unfortunately her army lost and she was caught by her enemies and was killed. Her father did not live long after her.

Regan and Goneril were punished too. They both soon loved one man, Earl of Gloucester. Goneril, to have Gloucester for herself had to poison her sister. But Duke of Albany, Regan's husband caught Goneril and put her in prison.

With the death of King Lear and his daughters, the Duke of Albany became king of Britain.



1. **Why did king Lear wish to take no further part in the government of Britain?**

   - Because he was eighty years old and was worn out.

2. **Why did he call his three daughters to him?**

   - He called them to know from their own lips which of them loved him best.

3. **Which daughters each gained a half of Lear's kingdom? Why was Cordelia left with nothing?**

   - Goneril and Regan each won a half of Lear's kingdom.Cordelia was left with nothing because she could not say speeches like her sisters.

4. **"Old age had made Lear unwise" Give examples from the story to show the truth of this.**

   - His inability to discover truth from fake in his daughters' speeches – his depriving Cordelia from taking her share.

5. **What did the king keep for himself?**

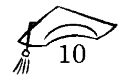
   - He kept for himself the title and a hundred knights to wait on him.

6. **How did the Earl of Kent try to interfere? What was the result of this?**

   - He began speaking a good word for Cordelia but the king was not ready to listen and ordered him to leave the kingdom in five days.

7. **Name the two men how wanted to marry Cordelia? Which of them finally did so?**

   - King of France and the Duke of Bugundy, wanted to marry Cordelia, the former did marry her.



8. **How did Regan and Goneril show their real characters?**

- They both began to show him angry faces. They asked him to give away his knights and they also showed disrespect.

9. **What did Kent do in order to stay in Britain?**

- He changed his appearance and joined the king as a servant.

10. **What is a jester? What did Lear's jester mean when he said that a donkey knows when the cart draws the horse?**

- A jester is a fool who makes the king laugh after serious business; he meant that Lear's daughters, who ought to go behind, now came before their father.

11. **Where did Lear go when he left the Goneril's palace? What was the first thing he saw on his arrival?**

- Lear went to his other daughter Regan. The first thing he saw was his servant Ciaus put in the stocks.

12. **What was it that changed Lear's foolishness to real madness?**

- The ingratitude of his daughters made Lear mad.

13. **Describe the scene of the storm?**

- The wind was high and the rain and storm increased.

14. **Why did Kent go to France?**

- Kent went to France to tell Cordelia of her father pitiful condition and how it had been caused by the cruelty of her sisters.

15. **With whom did both Regan and Goneril fall in love?**

- They both fell in love with Earl of Gloucester.

16. **How did Regan and Goneril die?**

- Regan was poisoned by Goneril. Goneril put an end to her life in the prison.

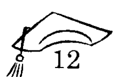
17. What was Cordelia's sad end?

- She was killed by her enemies' army.

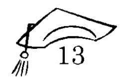
18. Who become king of England after the death of Lear?

- Duke of Albany became king of England.





Katharine the Shrew was the eldest daughter of a rich gentleman of Padua called Baptista. Katharine had an ungovernable temper. This is why she is called the Shrew. Baptista had a younger daughter called Bianca. Baptista's only hope was to get rid of Katharine, until one day Petruchio came on Padua and proposed to Katharine. She did not want to marry him, yet she found herself a few days later, in his house. Petruchio had a plan in taming Katharine. He pretended to be angry and fierce when his spirits were so calm that he could have laughed merrily at his own pretence – Petruchio wanted to lessen her pride and have complete and absolute obedience from her. Katharine declared to Petrechio that she wanted to see her father. In order to see his father she had to show complete submission. She had to pass through many tests. When she arrived to her father's house, she found Bianca getting married to Lucentio. She found another newly married couple Mr. and Mrs. Hortensio. When the ladies retired after dinner, men went on chapping. Lucentio and Hortensio began annoying Petruchio by making fun of his shrewish wife. They made a bet to see the most obedient wife of the three. Petruchio won the bet and he was sure from the beginning that he was going to win. And from that day Katharine was known to be the most obedient and dutiful wife in Padua.



1. **Why was Katharine given the name of shrew?**

   - She was given this name because of her bad and ungovernable temper.

2. **When would Bianca be able to marry?**

   - Only when her elder sister was married.

3. **Why was Petruchio a suitable person to marry Katharine?**

   - Because he was a high spirited as Katharine and he was an amusing and happy tempered person.

4. **How did Katharine show her "gentleness" to her music teacher?**

   - By her hooking the teacher's head with her lute.

5. **What did Baptista promise to give Katharine when she married?**

   - Baptista promised to give her twenty thousand crowns and half his possessions at his death.

6. **In what way did Petruchio tell Katharine of his love?**

   - They made a strange courtship. They spoke in a loud voice, Petruchio praising her and she telling him about her name "Shrew".

7. **What did Petruchio promise to bring for the marriage?**

   - Petruchio promised to bring the best clothes.

8. **Describe the marriage ceremony?**

   - As all the guests were gathered, Petruchio appeared dressed in a strange and untidy way. He should in a loud voice; he even mocked the priest down. When the ceremony was over he drank a lot of wine.

9. **What faults did Petruchio find with:**

   a) The hat and b) the dress which he had?

   - The hat he found too small, and the dress he found badly cut.



10. **Why did Petruchio delay the journey back to Baptista's house?**

- So that Katharine should be completely tamed.

11. **What argument did Petruchio and Katharine have about the sun and the moon?**

- Petruchio said about the sun that it was the moon, and vice versa. Katharine had to agree on every thing he said or else she will not see her father.

12. **Who was Vencentio? How did Petruchio first greet him? Why?**

- Vencentio was an old gentleman going to visit his son in Padua. Petruchio first greeted him as if he was a maid, because he wanted to test his wife's obedience.

13. **Why was a large company gathered at Baptista's house?**

- Bianca was getting married therefore many guests were in Baptista's house.

14. **What did Petruchio bet with Lucentio and Hortensio?**

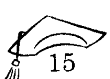
- They made a bet to see the most obedient wife of the three.

15. **What answer did a) Bianca and b) Hortensio's wife give when their husbands sent for them?**

- Bianca said that she was busy and cannot come. Hortensio's wife said that she knew they were having fun, and therefore she would not come.

16. **In what three ways did Katharine obey her husband's commands?**

- First in coming to him, second in going to fetch Bianca and Hortensio's wife, third in taking off her cap and throwing it under foot.



17. **How much did Baptista add to what he had given Katharine before? Why did he do so?**

- He gave her another twenty thousand crowns as if she were another daughter for she is so changed that he could hardly recognize her.

18. **How did Katharine finally astonish all those who were present?**

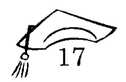
- By speaking in praise of the wifely duty of obedience.

* Romeo and Juliet *

The two chief families in Verona were the Capulets and the Montagues. An old quarrel between these families had grown to a great extent. One night, old Lord Capulet gave a great supper, to which all the nobles of Verona were invited. Romeo, son of Lord Montague, went masked with his friend Berrvolio and Mercutio. There Romeo met Juliet and they both feel in love. They knew that their love was forbidden, yet they continue to see each one night they went to Friar Laurence who got them married. One the next morning Romeo killed Juliet's cousin Tybalt. The prince of Verona ordered Romeo to leave town. He left with a broken heart.

Romeo had not been gone many days before the old lord Capulet proposed a marriage for Juliet. The man he had chosen was a noble gentleman called Paris. Juliet went to Friar Laurence to help her. Friar Laurence gave her a medicine, the effect of which would be that for forty-two hours after drinking it she would appear cold and lifeless. One day before her wedding she took the medicine. The news of Juliet death spread. Romeo knew of Juliet's death and decided to join his wife before Friar Laurence's messenger could arrive to tell him that this was an imitation funeral.

Romeo reached Verona at midnight, he open Juliet's grave; while doing this he met Paris. They had a duel and finally Paris fell. Romeo went into the grave, kissed Juliet and drank poison. Friar Laurence went to the grave to set Juliet free from her imprisonment. But he found Paris and Romeo dead. At this moment Juliet woke out of her long sleep. When she saw the cup in her true love's hand, she guessed that the poison had been the cause of his death. Wanting to join him, she quickly drew out a knife which Romeo wore and striking herself with it, died by his side.



Lord Capulet, Lord Montague and the prince of Verona witnessed this scene. The later turning to these old lords blamed them for their foolish quarrels. These old rivals no longer enemies, now agreed to bury their long quarrels in their children's graves.

1. **Who were the two chief families in Verona? Why were they enemies?**

   - The Capulets and Montagues were the two chief families in Verona. They were enemies because an old quarrel had grown to a great height.

2. **To which family did Romeo belong? Why did he go to the feast of his enemy?**

   - Romeo was a Montague. He went to see Rosaline.

3. **With whom did Romeo go to the feast? Why were they not recognized?**

   - They were not recognized because they were masked.

4. **Who was Tybalt? How did he recognize him at the ceremony?**

   - Tybalt is Lord Capulet's nephew. Romeo was recognized from his voice.

5. **Give two reasons why Lord Capulet would not let Tybalt "Strike young Romeo first".**

   - Lord Capulet would not let Tybalt strike Romeo first, because of respect of his guests, second because Romeo had behaved like a gentleman.

6. **With whom did Romeo fell in love at the feast? How did he first show his love?**

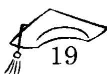
   - Romeo fell in love with Juliet; he declared his love to her in the ceremony.

7. **What did Romeo do after the feast was over?**

   - Romeo went to friar Laurence to ask him for help.

8. **How did Romeo discover that Juliet loved him?**

   - He discovered her secret when he heard her talking to the moon at night.



9. "There is more danger in your eye than in twenty of their swords" Explain what Romeo meant by this?

- By this Romeo meant to describe the beauty and the danger of Juliet's eyes.

10. What did Juliet promise to do the next day?

- She promised Romeo to meet him the following night.

11. Why did Romeo go to see Friar Laurence?

- He went to Friar Laurence to help them to get married.

12. Why did Friar Laurence agree to marry Romeo and Juliet secretly?

- He agreed to marry them secretly thinking that this might lessen the enmity between the two families.

13. What caused the quarrel between Hercutio and Tybalt? What deaths resulted from this quarrel?

- Tybalt insulted Romeo. Mercutio and Tybalt were killed.

14. What judgment did the prince of Verona give after the quarrel?

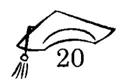
- The prince ordered Romeo to leave the town.

15. What advice did Friar Laurence give to Romeo?

- The Friar advised him to leave.

16. Describe the new difficulty Juliet found herself in after Romeo had gone to Mantuo? How did she try to escape from it?

- Few days after Romeo's departure, her father proposed her a marriage, to escape from this marriage she gave her father many reasons except the real one.



17. **Why did Juliet go to Friar Laurence? What did he tell her to do?**

- She went to Friar Laurence, to help her; he told her that he would give her a medicine that would leave her lifeless for forty two hours.

18. **Why was the "marriage feast turned to a black funeral"?**

- Because Juliet was found dead on her wedding day.

19. **"Bad news always travels faster than good". Give an example of this from the story.**

- The news of Juliet's death went faster to Romeo than the good news sent to him with the messenger.

20. **What work did an apothecary do? Why did Romeo visit one in Mantuo?**

- An apothecary sells poison. Romeo visited him to get poison.

21. **Where and when did Romeo and Paris meet? What happened as a result of this?**

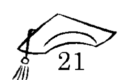
- Romeo and Paris met on Juliet's game on the same day she was buried. The result of this meeting was the death of Paris.

22. **How did Romeo and Juliet die?**

- Romeo drank poison, whereas Juliet struck herself with a knife.

23. **Why did Friar Laurence go to the tomb that night and why did he run away?**

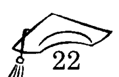
- Friar Laurence went to set Juliet free. But he runs away when he saw all these dead bodies.



24. What good resulted from the deaths of Romeo and Juliet?

- The Montagues and the Capulets decided to burry their long quarrels in their children's graves.

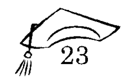




Hamlet, the son of the late king of Denmark, was on a state of deep sadness, when his mother, Queen Gertrude married his uncle king Claudius, two months, only after his father's death.

Everything that his mother and the king could do to try to turn him from his sadness was useless. One day he heard from his friend Horatio that his father's ghost was seen, near the palace. Next day he also saw his father's ghost, who asked him to avenge him from his brother who killed him while he was sleeping in the garden. Hamlet now became sure that his uncle killed his father. While he was in this undetermined state of mind, some actors came to the court. Hamlet planned with them to give a scene showing the death of a king by his brother and wife. The king and the queen and the whole court were invited. But the king soon left. This behavior of the king was another proof to Hamlet.

Hamlet was now known to be mad, once while talking with his mother about her marriage to his uncle, he killed old Polonius. Polonius was the father of a girl called Ophelia whom Hamlet, once loved, the murder of old Polonius gave the king enough excuse to send Hamlet out of the kingdom. But he managed to come back to Denmark, when he reached the court he witnessed the funeral of the beautiful Ophelia, who got mad after her father's murdered by Hamlet and got drown in a stream. Ophelia's brother, Laertes got hold of Hamlet by the throat as an enemy but they were separated. King Claudius planned to use the grief and anger of Laertes to destroy Hamlet. He persuaded Laertes to call on Hamlet to see which of them was more skilful in a friendly fight with swords. A day was fixed for the match.



The king prepared a poisoned sword for Laertes. Hamlet was wounded, but managed to exchange his sword for Laertes and hurt him in his turn. Before dying Laertes told Hamlet everything. Hamlet knowing that he was dying killed the king. After that he died in peace.

1. **What did Gertrude do soon after king Hamlet's death? What did most people and especially her son Hamlet, think of this?**

   - Gertrude soon married her husband's brother. Such act was thought very unwise and cruel.

2. **How did Claudius said that king Hamlet died? What did the young king suspect?**

   - Claudius said that a snake had stung him, but Hamlet suspected that this snake was his uncle.

3. **Where and by whom was king Hamlet's ghost first seen? At what time did it make its appearance?**

   - By soldiers on guard in front of the palace at midnight.

4. **Why did young Hamlet decide to wait to see his father's ghost?**

   - Hamlet determined to join the soldiers on guard to see his father's ghost.

5. **Why did Horatio and Marcellus try to stop Hamlet from following the ghost?**

   - Because they were afraid that the ghost might drove Hamlet to the sea or to a hill.

6. **What did the ghost tell Hamlet and what did it ask him to do?**

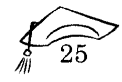
   - The ghost told Hamlet that Claudius killed the king and asked him to avenge him.

7. **Why did Hamlet decide to act as if he were really mad?**

   - He did not want the king to put on his guards.

8. **What did the king and the queen think about the reason for Hamlet's madness?**

   - They thought that love of Ophelia was the reason.



9. How did Hamlet treat Ophelia?

- He treated her with unkindness and a sort of rudeness.

10. Give reasons why Hamlet delayed his revenge?

- He did so, to make sure before doing anything.

11. What use did Hamlet make of the actors? With what result?

- He let them play a scene showing the murder of a king by his own brother to see the reaction of King Claudius.

12. Why did the queen send for her son?

- She wanted to talk to her son.

13. Who was hidden behind a curtain in the queen's room? Why?

- Old Polonius was hidden behind the curtain, to listen to the conversation.

14. How and why did Polonius die?

- He died because he asked for help for the queen. He was killed by Hamlet.

15. Why did Hamlet show his mother two pictures?

- To make her see the difference between king Hamlet and King Claudius.

16. Give two reasons why the ghost returned.

- The ghost came back to remind Hamlet of his promise to avenge him, second to remind him that he should treat his mother gently.

17. Why did the King not put Hamlet to death after the killing of Polonius? What did he do instead?

- The King did not kill hamlet because he knew all the people loved him, second because the queen also loved him. But instead, he had sent him to England with two courtiers and



a letter ordering that Hamlet should be killed as soon as he reaches England.

18. How did Hamlet escape from the death which the King had planned to him?

- His ship was attacked by pirates. Hamlet jumped on the enemy's ship but when the pirates knew him they put him on shore at the nearest harbour in Denmark.

19. Describe Ophelia's death. What did Laertes do at her funeral? Who saw this?

- She got drawn in a stream when a branch of a tree just on the stream broke and she was thrown in the water. Her brother asked to be buried with her. Hamlet saw all this.

20. Who prepared a) a poisoned sword. b) a bowl of poisoned wine? What deaths resulted from these two things?

- The sword and the bowl were prepared by Claudius. Laertes, the queen, Hamlet and Claudius himself.

21. Why did Hamlet beg Horatio not to kill himself?

- He wanted Horatio to live and tell his story to the world.





* Othello *

Othello, a noble black Moor, was able to gain Brabantio's daughter, the beautiful Desdemona. He married her secretly but soon this secret was known, and finally the senator Brabantio gave his daughter to Othello. At this time, Othello had to go to Cyprus to defend it against the Turkish ships. As he landed there, he befriended Michael Cassio a young soldier from Florence; gradually Othello had raised Cassio to a higher rank, a position of trust nearest to the general himself. This had given great offence to Iago, an older officer who thought he had a better claim than Cassio; Iago hated Cassio as well as Othello. Angered the wicked mind of Iago thought of a terrible plan for revenge that might ruin Cassio, Othello, and Desdemona as well.

Cassio was on guard one night, when Iago came and made him drink and quarrel with another officer until Othello came and degraded Cassio. Iago implicate to Cassio that the only one who could get him Othello's pardon was Desdemona. Therefore he advised him to see Desdemona. Gradually with the help of Iago, Othello began to suspect all the behavior of his wife. He wondered why she was so anxious about cassio, and then Iago told him that Desdemona's handkerchief – a gift from Othello – was seen with Cassio. When Desdemona was asked about her handkerchief, she said that she lost it. Othello's mind full of doubts, he killed Desdemona, but later knew all the truth. He knew how Cassio and Desdemona were innocent. Othello unable to bear his sorrow killed himself.



1. **For what reasons was Othello respected by the state of Venice?**

- Othello was a brave soldier, and by his action in bloody wars against the Turks he was respected.

2. **Of what did Brabantio accuse Othello?**

- Brabantio accused Othello of gaining Desdemona's love by magic.

3. **Why did Othello go to Cyprus?**

- He went to Cyprus to defend it against the Turks.

4. **Who was Cassio? What connections had he with Othello and Desdemona?**

- Othello employed Cassio as a kind of messenger in his love affair with Desdemona.

5. **Why was Iago jealous of Cassio? What did he think of him?**

- Iago was jealous because Cassio was raised to a high rank. Iago thought of him fit only for the company of ladies.

6. **What orders did Othello give to Cassio when he was in charge of the guard?**

- Cassio had orders from Othello to keep the soldiers from drinking too much.

7. **Why did Iago make Cassio drink?**

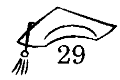
- To make him go into troubles and put him in an embarrassing situation vis-a-vis Othello.

8. **How was Cassio punished by Othello?**

- Cassio was degraded.

9. **Why did Iago advised Cassio to beg Desdemona to help him?**

- He wanted to wake Othello's doubt undirectly.



10. How did Iago wake Othello's jealousy?

- By telling him to watch his wife's behavior with Cassio.

11. What did Othello want before he would think his wife dishonest?

- He wanted a proof.

12. How did Iago try to show that Desdemona was unnatural and a deceiver?

- Iago told him that if she were able to deceive her father, why couldn't she deceive him too, second why had she left all her lovers and married him.

13. What effect did Iago's evil suggestions have upon Othello?

- Iago's suggestions torn Othello to pieces.

14. How did Iago obtain Desdemona's handkerchief? Why does it play such a large part in the story?

- Iago made his wife take the handkerchief from Desdemona pretending that she wanted to have a copy made. This handkerchief is important because it was Othello's gift to Desdemona.

15. Why did Othello decide that Desdemona must die?

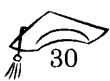
- In order not to let her deceive other men.

16. How was the innocence of Cassio and the guilt of Iago made clear?

- Iago had sent one of his men to kill Cassio but he had not succeeded, therefore in his turn had been killed by Iago to prevent discovery. But some letters were found in this man's pockets made the guilt of Iago, and the innocence of Cassio perfectly clear.

17. How did Othello kill himself?

- Othello fell on his sword, and throwing himself on the body of his dear lady, died also.



(خبر هام)

*** باقى قصص شكسبير التى لم تذكر فى هذا الكتاب وهى:**

1- The Tempest.	١- العاصفة.
2- A Midsummer Night's Dream.	٢- حلم ليلة منتصف صيف.
3- Much Ado About Nothing.	٣- ضجة صاخبة للا شيء.
4- As You Like It.	٤- كما تحبها.
5- The Merchant of Venice.	٥- تاجر البندقية.
6- Macbeth.	٦- ماكبث.
7- Twelfth Night,Or What You Will.	٧- الليلة الثانية عشرة (ماذا ستفعل).

ترجمها إلى اللغة العربية فى كتاب مستقل:

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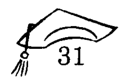
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ومن المكتبات الشهيرة



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